

TROUBLE, MAYBE

Nicaragua Wipes Out the Mosquito
Coast Reservation.

ENGLAND WILL HARDLY TOLERATE IT

The Territory Has Long Been a
Cause of Bitter Contention.

OUR CRUISERS ON HAND

The Nicaraguan government has recently
done away with the Mosquito reservation,
which has been the cause of the recent
trouble, and has incorporated it as a state
of Nicaragua, with the name of "Depart-
ment of Zelaya," named after the presi-
dent of the republic. This action has been
officially communicated to the State De-
partment. The significance of the move-
ment has attracted little public attention,
but it is stated by officials that it involves
graver considerations than the armed oc-
cupation of Corinto. Now that the latter
crisis is past, officials are turning their at-
tention to what Great Britain will do to-
ward the Mosquito reservation, which is the
new state, and thus directly terminating
all British authority or influence in the
old Mosquito country.

England's Present Attitude

Earl Kimberley has already given notice
to Nicaragua that this new question will
receive the "kindly consideration" of the
British government after the three de-
mands of the ultimatum are settled. The
agreement yesterday practically settles
these demands, only one of them, the arbi-
tration of damages to property of British
subjects, remaining to be executed. After
that will come the promise of "kindly
consideration" of Nicaragua's creation
of a new state, which is a question of
long been a sort of British dependency. It
is stated that the decision will settle what
reference to the Mosquito reservation in
Nicaragua, as the recognition of the new
state of Zelaya will give Nicaragua com-
plete sovereignty over all her territory.

Beginning of the Troubles

The importance of the creation of the
new state and from the political strug-
gles since 1890 over the Mosquito country.
In that year England and Nicaragua gave
sovereignty over the Mosquito territory,
but the latter retained the right of self-
government. This latter right was so
small and so restricted that it was of no
money, collecting duties, etc. So much
trouble resulted that Francis Joseph of
Austria was called in as arbitrator in 1887.
His decision was largely sentimental. It
allowed the Nicaraguan flag to be raised in
the country, and also allowed the Mos-
quito people to elect their own govern-
ment, but it gave the country control
continued until last year, when Nicaragua
took forcible possession and expelled the
British Consul Hatch, who was accused of
encouraging a rebellion against the Ni-
caraguan control of the territory. This ex-
pulsion of Hatch and the fact that the
Mosquito people had been the cause of the trouble
just settled.

England Will Probably Object

But while the settlement has been pending
Nicaragua has permanently entrenched
herself in the disputed territory and has
caused the British government to be
alarmed. It is an execution of the plan
against which the British consul was ac-
cused of inciting rebellion, and for this
reason there is much apprehension as to
the attitude of Great Britain toward the
obliteration of the old Mosquito country,
which was the seat of all British influence
in Nicaragua.

United States Cruisers in Nicaraguan Ports

It is expected that two United States
warships will be anchored in Nicaraguan
ports within three days at the most. The
Alert left Panama Wednesday and is due
at San Juan del Sur, near the western
terminus of the canal, at the end of the
canal, and this fact has given the coun-
try's chief importance. Now that it is a
Nicaraguan state Consul Hatch will have
been succeeded by a British consul, and
the return of Hatch was one of the terms
insisted on by Great Britain.

MR. LYMAN'S RESIGNATION

The Commissioner Has Nothing to Say
About the Resignation of Mr. Lyman.
It was announced today that the
resignation of Mr. Charles Lyman of
Connecticut as a member of the United
States civil service commission is in the
hands of the President. It is not known
just what this signifies, but it is regarded
as likely that the commission will be
practically reorganized. Messrs. Lyman
and Roosevelt are republicans. Mr. Proctor,
the third member, being a democrat. The last
named will continue as assistant controller of
the department. Mr. Lyman's resignation
was desired some months ago, but the mat-
ter was allowed to go over until recently.
When it was shown to Civil Service Com-
missioner Lyman this afternoon he scanned it
carefully and then handed it back to the
Star reporter, remarking: "I have nothing
to say about this at present."

Effect Abroad of the Rise in Oil

Victor Commercial Agent George H. Mur-
phy at Luxembourg, under date of April
23, reports to the State Department upon
what he terms the phenomenal rise in the
price of petroleum. It has recently dou-
bled in that market. The local papers as-
signed to the cause the failure of the
American oil wells and advise the use of
Russian petroleum. Heretofore the Grand
Duchy of Luxembourg has been almost en-
tirely dependent upon American petro-
leum for illumination, but it is now pos-
sible that gas and candles may to a great ex-
tent be supplied by Russia. The price of oil
at the date of writing, 10 cents a quart.

Government Receipts

National bank receipts today for
redeemable \$30,122; Government receipts—
From internal revenue, \$107,435; customs,
\$182,214.

MANY BUILDINGS BURNED

Destruction of a German Village by
Fire.

Oscar Wilde to Be Admitted to Bail—
Racing at Newmarket—Various
Foreign Topics.

BERLIN, May 3.—The village of Pom-
meritz, near Frankfurt, has been destroyed by
fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned
and many persons were injured.

LONDON, May 3.—Upon application of
counsel for Oscar Wilde the judge today
decided to admit the prisoner to bail. The
amount will be fixed tomorrow.

NEWARK, Eng., May 3.—The 1,000
guineas stakes for three-year-old fillies was
won by Mr. A. V. Cox's bay filly Galathea,
by Galopin out of Agave.

MADRID, May 3.—A dispatch received
here from Havana says that in an en-
counter between Spanish troops and in-
surgents at Santa Cruz six of the latter
were killed. The troops also surprised the
rebels near Baracoa and killed three of
them.

BERLIN, May 3.—A contract has been
signed to organize an Anglo-German com-
pany, which will have powerful support.
The object of this company is to acquire
a million acres of land in southwest Africa,
with a frontage of 200 miles to the Orange
river and within navigable distance of the
coast.

LONDON, May 3.—The Earl of Pembroke
and Montgomery is dead. He was born in
1850 and was under secretary of war from
1874 to 1875. In politics he was a con-
servative.

GLASGOW, May 3.—The Anchor Line
steamer Cressida, Capt. Shanklin, which
sailed from this port yesterday for New
York, is aground in the River Clyde, near
Dunbarton. Two tugs have been sent to
her assistance.

STREET RAILWAY MAILS

How the New Idea Works in the Bos-
ton System.

The Post Office Department, after watch-
ing the preparations for introducing the
new street railway service in Boston for
several weeks, yesterday and today re-
ceived reports of the successful operation
of the system, which exceeded all expecta-
tions. Instead of being an experiment on
one line to demonstrate the feasibility of
such an improvement, the idea in Boston
sets out with a full-fledged system embrac-
ing over sixty miles of road and covering
300 miles of travel daily. Seven routes are
in operation, six of them radiating from
the central post office outward in every
direction, and the seventh, the towns of
Brighton, Roxbury, North Cambridge,
Somerville and Dorchester, together with
points intermediate between these termini
and the central office. The seventh route
is a cross-town line running from Dor-
chester to North Cambridge, and taking in
Roxbury, South End, Back Bay, Cam-
bridge and Cambridge. Each line is
equipped with express cars, which carry
mail cars and some full cars. Seven or
eight trips each way are made daily, so
that these suburban points are receiving
mail service as prompt as any of the city
lines. The cars are arranged so as to carry the
eastern, New York and western mails with
greater promptness than ever before. The
people of Boston are enthusiastic in their
praise of the new service, and the
enterprise of the postal authorities.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS

Gen. Schofield Does Not Think There
Will Be Need of Troops.

No occasion has yet arisen for sending
troops to Turtle Mountain, N. D. Gen.
Schofield has made every arrangement to
send a force there at once in case of neces-
sity. The Attorney General does not be-
lieve that the situation calls for the em-
ployment of troops. He is said to be of
opinion that the marshal and his deputies
have been amply successful in dealing with
the trouble familiar with the situation say
the Turtle Mountain Indian trouble is no
new thing and comes up regularly from
time to time. The Indians are described as
a savage and lawless race, and are said to
be with whom are banded a number of
half-breeds and white men, who incite
them to disturbances from time to time, in
the hope that Congress will take cogniz-
ance of the claim they make for 9,000,000 acres
of land in North Dakota.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK

Extent of the Operations Projected in
the South This Season.

Mr. Charles D. Walcott, director of the
United States geological survey, is engaged
with Prof. Yeates of the Georgia state
geological survey in field work in the
South. He is said to be of opinion that the
geological work in that state, after several
days spent in that work Mr. Walcott will
make headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.,
and supervise the work being done by the
government survey in that region. The
special field of inquiry there at this time
embraces the gold, corundum, copper and
mica deposits. A detailed survey will be
made of over 500 square miles in the
northeast corner of the state, and ex-
tending into North Carolina, and includ-
ing the most important part of the mineral
resources of the state. A complete map of
this region is to be made, and the work
of this season will gather nearly all the
data required. Special attention is being
given to the economic features involved,
and it is expected that a portion of the
geological exhibits at the Atlanta exposition.

Local Pensions Allowed

Maryland—Original, Patrick Meagher,
Baltimore; reissue, Samuel Furrer, alias
Farr, Baltimore; original widow, Ellen
Guss, Tunis Mills, Talbot.
District of Columbia—Original, Patrick
Crowley, Washington; William Jones,
Washington; Thomas Murphy, U. S. Soldiers'
Home, Washington. Original widows, &c.,
Grace Gantt, Washington.
Virginia—Original, Richard Batten, Car-
rollton, Isle of Wight; Bernard Colquhoun,
National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City.
Increase, Neal McGiloway, National Sol-
diers' Home, Elizabeth City. Reissue map, J.
Wine, Gloucester. C. H. Gloucester,
Henry McCray, Richmond, Henrico.
West Virginia—Reissue, Jesse A. Lee,
Mineral Springs, Boone; Mathew
Seneck, Pendleton. Original widow,
Priscilla Mayer, Clarksburg, Harrison.

Still Another Application

Mr. Alex. Graves of Missouri today filed
an application at the Treasury Department
for appointment as assistant controller of
the treasury. Missouri claims the office, on
the ground that it was given to that state
in the person of Judge Mansur, the late
incumbent, who died long before the ex-
piration of his term.

To Take a Rest

Claude Bennett, Secretary Smith's private
secretary, on account of a malady affect-
ing his eyes, goes soon to North Dakota
for a six months' detail on official busi-
ness. During his absence John Cohen, As-
sistant Secretary, will act as his place.

SENIOR MEDINA TALKS

Trying to Arrange the Nicaraguan
Affair in London.

THE SALVADOREAN MINISTER EXPLAINS

Awaiting Advices From Central
America.

ATTITUDE OF SENOR GUZMAN

It is said here that about ten days ago
an understanding in the Nicaraguan diffi-
culty was brought about by our govern-
ment similar to that just effected through
Salvador, but the Managua authorities did
not even dignify our proffer with an an-
swer, and so events progressed to the oc-
cupation of Corinto, a proceeding which is
said to have been as disagreeable to the
British government as it was to our own,
but one regarded by it as absolutely neces-
sary to convince the Central American re-
publics of their obligation to accord for-
eigners full protection under rights con-
ferred by treaties and generally recognized
by international law.

The statement coming from London to
the effect that Great Britain would not
view with disfavor the establishment by
the United States of a protectorate over all
Central America does not attract much at-
tention in diplomatic circles here.

It is said to be simply part of the argu-
ment which the British government has al-
ways brought forward to meet any protest by
the United States against European inter-
vention in the affairs of the republics of
Central and South America, viz., that the
European governments must have some-
body to hold responsible for the ill-treat-
ment of their subjects in those countries,
and that the United States must either
permit them to deal directly, and in the
ordinary manner, with these republics,
or must assume responsibility for the con-
duct of their foreign policy. Our Presi-
dents have steadily denied any intention
of extending the United States with the
position of protector is impossible in the
present administration in the absence
of the necessary European nations to hold
these republics strictly accountable for their
acts.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S ILLNESS

Many Messages of Sympathy Sent to
His Home.

Secretary Gresham is still a very sick
man, and will probably not be able to leave
his bed for several days yet, even under
the most favorable circumstances. He is
prostrated with liver and stomach troubles,
with other complications. He suffers in-
tense agony at times, and the pain has
been so great that he has been unable to
sleep. He is unable to eat, and his system
is in a state of collapse. He has been
prostrated by the evacuation of Corinto. The
Earl of Kimberley having accepted this ar-
rangement, so that the United States will
not be involved in the dispute, and I have
no doubt the terms will meet the views
of the Nicaraguan government.

From another gentleman, who took part
in the negotiations, the Associated Press
learns that it is felt by all concerned that
the Nicaraguan affair had been practiced
at Washington, is largely responsible for
the continued opposition of Nicaragua, as
being of a sanguine temperament, he led
himself into a position of great difficulty.
However, I am happy to express the be-
lief that this unfortunate dispute is on the
eve of settlement, and that in a few days
a definite reply will be given to the Ni-
caraguan government in answer to a dis-
patch sent at 7 o'clock yesterday evening
by the Earl of Kimberley.

"The Central American republics are all
anxious to help Nicaragua in her present
distress, and they have been very active
in their power to do so. As the repre-
sentative of Salvador, I have offered the
guarantee of my government to pay the
indemnity in its entirety, and I have been
after the evacuation of Corinto. The Earl
of Kimberley having accepted this arrange-
ment, so that the United States will not
be involved in the dispute, and I have
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Continuing, the gentleman last quoted
said: "The United States has been most sat-
isfied with the result of the evacuation of
Corinto, and the United States will not
be involved in the dispute, and I have
no doubt the terms will meet the views
of the Nicaraguan government."

There is no question about the Monroe
doctrine being involved. In fact, the doc-
trine is obsolete. If England or any other
power is unable to protect the "safety and
interests" of the Central American States,
they are unable to protect their interests
anywhere. If England had tried to annex
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the United States has no intention of in-
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The Associated Press further learns that
the present government of Great Britain
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